

LABOR CLARION.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor

Vol. V.

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No. 19

Ship=Owners' "Union=Smashing" Agreement.

The United Shipping and Transportation Association has been "smoked out of its hole," and stands revealed, plainly and squarely, as an annex of the union-smashing machine styled the Citizens' Alliance.

Mayor Schmitz is responsible for the events that practically compelled the men who control the shipping of this port to come out in the open and declare for a "public-be-damned" policy. The Mayor made several attempts to induce the Executive Committee of the United Shipping and Transportation Association to consent to submit their controversy with the maritime unions to arbitration, but, as the "Labor Clarion" predicted at the beginning, the water-front "union-smashers" had no intention of submitting their case to an impartial tribunal, and, after vainly trying to dodge the issue created by the Mayor, they finally informed him, in a personal interview, that they intended to pursue the policy they had mapped out at the beginning—they would not arbitrate, nor would they recede in any respect from the position they had assumed toward the Sailors, the Marine Firemen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

In other words, these men have declared their purpose to be the disruption of these three unions just now—and others later on.

No matter how they may juggle words in press interviews and in "diplomatic" replies to the Mayor's appeals for arbitration, their real purpose is no longer a matter of doubt in the mind of the most obtuse citizen.

His several communications to the United Shipping and Transportation Association having failed to induce the shipowners' committee to consent to arbitration, the Mayor made an effort to accomplish his purpose at a conference with the shipowners held at the Executive's office on Monday. The conference lasted several hours, but was fruitless of result other than a positive reiteration of the shipowners' refusal to arbitrate. The Mayor endeavored to have the employers modify their position in some respect, but they elected to "stand pat."

After the conference with the Mayor the United Shipping and Transportation Association issued one of its famous "statements" purporting to set forth its position, and bolstering this position with several inane accusations against Secretary Furuseth of the Sailors' Union. The meat of this "statement" is found in this paragraph:

"The owners do not propose to arbitrate with Mr. Furuseth or recognize him in any manner."

The substitution of Furuseth, the individual, for an organization of 4500 men is amusing in some respects; in others it is simply an attempt to befog the issue. No more democratic organization than the Sailors' Union of the Pacific exists to-day, and if, as is undoubtedly the case, the seamen of this Coast give heed to Furuseth's counsel, and insists that he shall be one of their representatives in all conferences of moment with employers when he is here, it is because these men know that their interests are his first concern, that his loyalty and devotion is surpassed by that of no man, and that he is as able as he is loyal. The Sailors do not follow Furuseth blindly,

nor does his following consist merely of what the shipowners' representatives term "the chairwarmers around headquarters." His following embraces every one of the 4500 members of the organization, and they are justly proud of their leader and his achievements. And the affection of the Sailors for their chosen leader, their unalloyed confidence in his ability and integrity is supplemented by kindred sentiments toward the man felt by all other union men and women throughout this country who know him and know of what he has done for his comrades of the sea, and of his work in the general labor movement.

'Tis pity we have not more Furuseths in our ranks—we need them; we'll always need them.

The peurile efforts of the United Shipping and Transportation Association's Executive Committee to make Furuseth, the individual, an issue—the issue, in fact—deceives no one. This association was formed at the instance of the ruling spirits of the Citizens' Alliance, and its avowed purpose, as has been heretofore stated by the "Labor Clarion," is the establishment of the "Open-Shop" system on the water-front of San Francisco. This statement was made on the strength of knowledge of the terms of the agreement which the Citizens' Alliance officials succeeded in inducing employers in the transportation industry to sign—some signing quite willingly, while others were "persuaded" after the manner, frequently exposed in these columns, applied to many up-town employers who were unwilling to place the conduct of their relations with their employees in the hands of professional trouble-makers.

While the text of this agreement has been known to a number of union men for some time, it was deemed inadvisable to make it public while hope of an amicable settlement of the existing controversy could be reasonably entertained. Now, however, as it seems apparent that the industrial battle now on will have to be fought to a finish, it is proper that the public should know the true character of the combination that did not hesitate to paralyze the shipping of this port in order to put in motion their "union-smashing" policy. The agreement which gave birth to the United Shipping and Transportation Association reads as follows:

Agreement.

Owing to trifling difference and misunderstanding not necessary to mention, Stevedores, Steamship Companies and Shippers of San Francisco have not pulled together as they should in times of strike troubles. In order to spare expense and gain all that can come from thorough organization, it is very desirable that all get together at this time in order to enable each and every man to secure unrestricted possession of their business to the end that the **Open Shop principle** may sooner or later prevail.

Therefore, the undersigned shipping and transportation interests of the city of San Francisco hereby agree to and do form an association known as the **United Shipping and Transportation Association of San Francisco**, to handle exclusively the question of **Industrial Conditions**, and we further agree to name an Executive Committee from our ranks to act with the President of the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco and to abide by their joint action in the adjustment of

the differences arising between the members of the interests above named and the various labor unions of San Francisco, and as an evidence of our good intentions we hereby deposit with the said President of the **Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco** the sum of five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars and agree that the sum so deposited by each of us with the said President shall be paid by him to E. R. Diamond, Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco for its use in the event that we violate the rules and regulations adopted by the Association, which same are attached hereto and made a part of the agreement.

It is further agreed that, should any of the undersigned violate the terms of this agreement the one so doing shall forfeit his deposit aforesaid as liquidated damages.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 15th day of April, A. D. 1905.

It is hereby understood that signatures that follow are void in case of failure to make this list complete as per lists attached unless otherwise agreed upon.

Master Stevedores Association of S. F., Geo. E. Dennett, Sec'y. J. C. Eschen, President. Representing the California, San Francisco and Pacific Stevedoring Company.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By R. P. Schwerin, V. P. & G. M.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. By R. P. Schwerin, Pres.

S. F. & Portland S. S. Co. By R. P. Schwerin, V. P. & G. M.

American Hawaiian S. S. Co. By William Diamond & Co., Agents.

The Pacific Coast S. S. Co. By W. E. Pierce, V. P. & G. M.

Oceanic S. S. Co. John D. Spreckels, President.

Rules and Regulations governing action of the **"United Shipping and Transportation Association"** of San Francisco in times of strike.

1. Members must abide by the decision of a majority of the Association.

2. No member will be allowed to make individual settlement with strikes and all strike settlements must be with the knowledge and consent of the Executive Committee and the President of the Citizens' Alliance.

3. Members must avoid hiring each other's help in time of trouble.

4. Efforts to profit by the misfortune of any member by trying to get business away from him is absolutely forbidden.

5. Members agree to assist each other to the utmost by remaining loyal to the principle that "the injury of one is the concern of all."

6. No discrimination shall be made in the matter of hiring men—that is to say, no one will be declined because he is not a member of the union, and no man will be declined work simply because he belongs to a union.

7. Members are forbidden negotiations with walking delegates, but on consent of a majority of members, a committee from any union or association may be met by the Executive Committee and demands, schedules, etc., be considered.

8. Violation of these rules subjects members to forfeiture of deposit or expulsion or both as may be decided upon by a majority of the Executive Committee and the President of the Citizens' Alliance.

9. Members of this Association must not use it to beat down prices or lengthen hours. The purpose is to resist only encroachments that mean ruination in the way of demands hatched up by leaders anxious to "make good."

The foregoing is certainly plain enough—the Citizens' Alliance "lawmakers" knew what they wanted and did not hesitate to clothe their purpose in candid verbiage. But they are not devoid of humor, those masters of the gentle art of "union-smashing," and they are prone to have

their joke—even in drafting so portentous a document as this agreement, the jolly fellows could not resist the temptation to poke fun, hence they wound up with the gem known as "Rule 9." Peruse it again, gentle reader. Isn't it rich? How the Jolly Rogers of the water-front must have enjoyed this tid-bit!

Given the "Open shop," the ship-owners "must not use it [the association] to beat down prices or lengthen hours.

Well, well! Try to imagine, if you can, advice more uncalled for! Surely, it is a joke. No one, least of all a Citizens' Alliance "lawmaker," would seriously think that any of those big-hearted, good-natured, liberal-minded, generous employers who make up the United Shipping and Transportation Association would ever think of cutting the wages or lengthening the hours of the "free and independent workmen" whose services he could so readily command once he had established, through his association, the "Open Shop" system. Of course, if the Association, acting for the common good, should determine that their "free and independent workmen," now that they were rid of those pesky leaders who were constantly threatening the poor ship-owner with ruination, were eating too heavily into the meager profits of the owners, and that proper regard for their health and happiness required that they work a couple of hours longer each day, that would be "a horse of another color." 'Twould be only right, in that case, to cut a slice off the workman's wage and add an hour or two to his daily toil. In fact, it would be a beneficent measure all around—the owner could put the money thus saved to much better use than would the workman, in all probability, and the latter would have less coin with which to dissipate and less time for dissipation. Why, the scheme would work like a charm. Truly, those Citizens' Alliance chaps are not such bad fellows, after all.

Too bad, though, that there appears to be "a fly in the ointment" of rule 9, and that that fly, when scrutinized closely, takes on the form of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Yes, Mr. Ship-owner, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific stands in the way of the smooth working of the scheme suggested by rule 9. While the Sailors' Union of the Pacific exists—and it will exist and prosper long after the maritime branch of the Citizens' Alliance has ceased to be a militant organization—neither the individual employer nor an association of employers will be permitted to "beat down prices" or lengthen hours at will.

Unions have been crushed in the past, and will be in the future; but not unions conducted as has been the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. That organization is absolutely sound—sound in principle, sound in policy, and, above all, sound to the utmost degree in the loyalty of its membership. These men have derived greater benefits from organization than probably any other one class of workers. In addition to the usual improvements in the matters of wages and hours commonly secured through organization by all workers, the Coast Seamen, through organization, secured what was denied to them for long years after it was enjoyed by all workers on land—the right to cease work when they please to do so. They cannot now exercise this right as freely as can the landsman, and, because of the nature of their occupation, never will be able to do so, but they can to-day leave a vessel in port without being subject to imprisonment for doing so, as was the case before the organization of the Sailors' Union, and it was due primarily to the efforts of Furuseth and his comrades and the able championship of such men as James G. Maguire, that the seaman, to some extent, was permitted to control his own labor. None but the sailor can appreciate the value of the legislation that permitted him to exercise the rights of a free man even though under restriction, and

that the sailor appreciates the organization through which these and other benefits were secured to him will soon be discovered by the men who are trying to-day to wreck that organization. Many of the members of this union suffered much in the old days to bring the organization to where it stands to-day. To these men, the union is part of themselves, and while life lasts they will never consent to the disruption of that union, and it cannot be disrupted otherwise. While the union exists the "Open-Shop" system can never be permanently established on the water-front, and if Greed and Intolerance did not overshadow Reason, the men who control the United Shipping and Transportation Association would realize the futility of the task they have set themselves and consent to accept the just and reasonable proposition made by Mayor Schmitz. Their claims of having sufficient men to properly man their vessels are ridiculously false. They have scoured this and neighboring countries for men, but seamen to act as strike-breakers cannot be had—even before the lockout it was difficult to always secure full crews, and this fact had much to do with the Sailors' demand for an increase of \$5 a month.

However long this controversy may continue, one point has been completely, thoroughly established, and that is that the responsibility for the paralysis of shipping facilities at this critical period in the city's history rests entirely with the United Shipping and Transportation Association. No sophistry, no measure of false accusation, no befogging of issues can mask the "Public-bet-damned" policy of the ship-owners.

How does the public like the situation?

MACHINISTS.

The regular routine of business at the last meeting of Machinists, Lodge No. 68, was pleasantly interrupted by the announcement of the marriage of the lodge's President, William R. Hagerty. In the absence of Mr. Hagerty Charles Duncan, the genial Business Agent of No. 68, "did the honors" in the name of the bridegroom at an impromptu jinks held to celebrate the happy event. Mr. Hagerty's bride was Miss Annie McLaughlin of this city. The couple are spending their honeymoon at Santa Cruz, and are expected to return to this city at the end of this week. Mr. Hagerty is President of the Labor Council as well as President of the Machinists, and both he and his bride enjoy the friendship of a very large circle of San Franciscans.

The most important business considered by the Machinists at the last meeting was the question of fixing the minimum wage scale at \$3.50 instead of \$3.25 a day. The proposition was discussed at great length in all its phases, and the increase was finally decided on. The Machinists' Union of Oakland took similar action last Tuesday evening. As a large number of the machinists now receive wages in excess of the \$3.25 rate, little trouble is anticipated in establishing the \$3.50 minimum wage.

Fifteen candidates for membership were initiated at the last meeting of No. 68 and a similar number of applications for membership received.

STREET RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

The latest group of workers to form a labor union are the men employed in street railway construction in this city. The movement has been in progress for several weeks, and at a meeting this week attended by nearly 100 men, preliminary organization was perfected and the following officers elected: President, James Lynch; Vice-President, T. J. McCarthy; Recording Secretary, J. O'Neil; Treasurer, P. Hurley.

It was determined to apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, and this has since been done with the approval of the Labor Council officials and Organizer Zant of the A. F. of L.

The union will meet next Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m., at Knights of the Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission street.

The shopmen of the Pennsylvania railroad, who were reduced to 25 hours a week on April 2, were recently notified that hereafter the regular hours would be 55 a week. More than 10,000 men between Philadelphia and Pittsburg will be benefited.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Executive Board was held on July 10th, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald presiding and considerable business was transacted.

B. R. Smith (former member) was readmitted to membership, and the following-named members were admitted on transfer card: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turney, from Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon; C. Birkholz, from Local No. 2, St. Louis, Missouri; and A. L. Randall, from Local No. 292, Santa Rosa.

Messrs. J. C. Hoefler, of Local No. 105, Spokane, Washington, and O. A. Steelhammer, of Local No. 153, San Jose, have resigned by withdrawal of transfer cards. "Con" Meich's resignation was tendered and accepted, as that gentleman has become a full member of the Spokane local, where he is at present leader of the orchestra at the Theatre Comique.

Messrs. R. H. Bowers, M. Byrne, H. L. James, and O. Stappenbeck have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mrs. M. Adelman, and B. Man, have been erased from the roll of membership, to date from July 1st.

Members employed on picnic engagements that have taken place since April 18th are united in the opinion that picnics have been exceptionally well attended since the above date, and that such organizations as have ventured to hold their customary annual picnic have enjoyed a large financial profit in return. There appears to be a scarcity of suitable resorts within a reasonable distance of this city where picnics can be held, and where those attending can be assured of fairly convenient facilities for going or coming at their pleasure. The suggestion is made that this difficulty could be overcome, to a considerable extent, by the giving of picnics on week days rather than on Sundays, and thereby allow of the engagement of the more-accessible parks, which are in most cases engaged in advance for all Sundays of the picnic season.

On account of the number of members of the Board of Directors absent from the city on July 3rd, the usual meeting was not held on that date through lack of a quorum.

The Agitation Committee has succeeded in effecting a settlement in full of claims of members against the Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland, for services rendered May 26, 1905. The Committee has also been very successful in securing the employment of members for socials of the Richmond Athletic Club at Richmond Hall, corner Clement street and Fourth avenue. Members were employed there for the social dance given on Saturday evening, July 7th, and the music was generally praised as having been most satisfactory, and in decided contrast to that rendered by non-members on previous occasions.

Notice to Members.

There will be a "housewarming" at the new headquarters, 68 Haight street, next Tuesday, the 17th inst., commencing at 1 p. m. Refreshments will be served. All members are cordially invited to attend.

COOKS.

The newly elected officers of Cooks' Union, No. 44, were installed at the regular meeting last week. President Charles F. Fleischmann of No. 44 was unanimously indorsed for the position of Special International Organizer for the Pacific Coast, and Frank Holt was indorsed for International Auditor.

Secretary Balslow, who has been confined to the German Hospital, is reported to be improving in health.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Immediately after the great calamity that befell our city our International Secretary, J. L. Sullivan, promptly issued an appeal for aid from all our affiliated locals; and

"Whereas, The General Executive Board voted us \$5,000 from the international defense fund; and

"Whereas, The General Executive Board, showed its wisdom by sending W. E. Horne, First Vice-President of the international, to superintend said relief; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Cooks' Union No. 44, in meeting assembled, tender our hearty thanks to our Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Sullivan; the members of the General Executive Board, the locals which so kindly and loyally came to our aid in this our hour of need, and to W. E. Horne, through whose efforts the said fund has been and is fairly and justly distributed; be it further

"Resolved, That we highly appreciate these kind actions on the part of our affiliated brothers and sisters, and that in the future we will be ready at any time to assist them in the upbuilding of our organization."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held July 6, 1906.**

Council called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Leather Workers, No. 57, D. Montijo, F. Sweeney; Cooks, No. 44, J. Selmer, O. T. N. Ledwith, W. Schneider, G. Rowe vice F. Henley, A. Balslow, G. Porter; Waiters, No. 30, T. Johnson, P. La Rue, T. Aylward, J. D. Kirkpatrick, O. W. Maguire, M. T. Scott, E. McKenna, C. D. Laughlin, W. C. Davis, A. J. Sivell; Electrical Workers, No. 151, G. Cooney, J. Kenney, W. N. Couey, E. F. Ford, E. S. Hurley vice R. M. Dodson, C. D. Pierce; Mailers, J. R. Martin; Machine Hands, D. McLennan; Printing Pressmen, No. 24, R. J. Rice, G. B. Benham, D. Doggett, G. L. Berry; Tanners, No. 9, J. J. Dolan, J. Donovan vice K. J. Doyle, H. J. Becker; Milk Wagon Drivers, M. T. Shannon, W. E. Decker, W. Van Volkenberg, J. J. Rusk vice F. Fisher; Laundry Workers, J. F. Thurber, F. Grahame, G. Theisen, Annie Mullen, J. F. Johnson, C. Linniger, Annie Brown, M. O'Keefe, Carrie Parmer; Iron Molders, No. 164, W. P. McCabe, J. J. Field, W. Healey, D. Holleran, H. Hextrum vice M. Egan, J. O. Walsh, A. T. Wynne; Cemetery Employes, W. Doyle, W. Kearns vice R. T. Hamilton; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: From Machine Hands' Union, thanking Council for its donation from the relief fund; from the Central Labor Council of Oakland, in reference to request of Garment Cutters, notifying them to appear before Council. Resolution from the Iroquois Club, extending sympathy for the death of Brother A. Kellner of the Sailors' Union and condemning the attitude of the United Shipping and Transportation Association and the Citizens' Alliance in the present controversy with the Sailors' Union. Referred to Financial Secretary—From the Upholsterers' Union, in reference to delegation. Referred to Executive Committee—From the A. F. of L., calling the Council's attention to the temporary headquarters of Milkmen's Union, No. 8861. From the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, with inclosed \$10 for the relief fund. Referred to Musicians' Union—From the Military Secretary of the Pacific Division; also one from Adjutant-General Lauck in reference to soldiers competing with civilian musicians. Referred to the "Labor Clarion"—From the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, requesting Union men to purchase only union-made collars and cuffs.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Business good; will hold annual picnic Sunday, July 15th, at Shellmound Park. Steam Fitters—Have received word from Delegate Reardon that the A. F. of L. had granted the charter to the National Steam Fitters. Milk Wagon Drivers—Business fair; report that Proprietor Russman of the Belvedere Milk Ranch, located at 112 San Jose avenue, continues to violate agreement. Cloak Makers—Business fair. Leather Workers, No. 57—Business fair; will distribute tools to the members of Union Sunday morning at 20 Diamond street. Bookbinders—Report that the 8-hour schedule went into effect last Monday morning, July 2d. Waiters, No. 30—Business fair; report that hereafter union people should not depend upon union card displayed in restaurants, but should insist upon seeing the working button of those who serve them; color of button will be gold on black for the current month; local will also assist the Marine Cooks and Stewards now on strike. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Business fair. Gas Workers—Business good; have signed up yearly agreement with the two companies. Machinists' Union—Condemning the practice at the Mare Island Navy Yard of inducing machinists from other parts of the country to seek employment only temporarily, thereby causing members many inconveniences when laid off. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Business good; have signed up yearly agreement with some companies.

Executive Committee—Recommends: 1—That the committee from the Butchers' Union and C. E. Schmidt be notified to appear at the next regular meeting of the board in reference to communication received by Council in relation to accusations made. 2—That Brothers Bell, Schwarting, Schilling, Shannon and McCabe, in conjunction with State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford, wait upon the Relief Commission and urge the carrying out of the provisions of resolution adopted by Council. 3—At the request of the Waitresses' Union, No. 48, the committee allowed the local \$24 for dues, same to be taken from the \$50 set aside for the union from the relief fund. Concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reports favorable upon the application of the Piano, Organ and

Musical Instrument Workers of America, Local No. 12. Moved and seconded that the report be concurred in and union granted seat in Council; carried. Committee reported having visited the Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, urging them to reconsider their action of withdrawing from Council, which was done; the committee recommends that the dues of the local be remitted up to July 1st, amounting to \$24; report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Made no report. Brother Casey of the Teamsters' Union, whose matter was before the committee, waited upon the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors in conjunction with the Secretary of the Council, protesting against the granting of certain spur tracks in certain districts.

Label Committee—Report having held its first meeting since the fire and the matter of the Label Calendars was considered, in reference to the payments of the unions which subscribed for the same, but owing to the destruction of the records the committee is unable to determine what unions have paid their pro rata, and in view of the above facts committee recommended that the Labor Council liquidate the Label Calendar debt from its treasury, amounting to \$249.50, \$675 having been previously paid to printer by committee. Moved and seconded that the Council pay the same; carried.

Special Committee—Hall Committee reports progress; the committee has been visiting some of the unions during the past week and feels assured that the amount of money necessary to build a hall will be forthcoming; contractors are now figuring on proposed building.

Secretary reports that in conjunction with State Labor Commissioner Stafford, members of the Executive Committee waited upon the Relief Commission and Finance Committee in control of the relief fund and urged the building of homes for the working people, and were encouraged along the lines suggested by the committee, who will immediately take the matter up with the rehabilitation and other committees for the purpose of attending to the immediate housing of those now residing in congested quarters. Report received as progressive.

Receipts—Mailers, \$2; Brewery Workmen, No. 7, \$6; Waitresses, No. 48, \$24; Broom Makers, \$4; Waiters, No. 30, \$20; Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, initiation, \$5; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$12; Rammermen, \$4; Pavers, \$4; Tailors, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$4. Total, \$93.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; car fare, \$1.30; stenographer, \$15; "Labor Clarion," subscription, \$25; L. Goodman, office rent for July, \$30; hall rent for July, \$10; W. N. Brunt, printing, stationery, etc., \$16; Brown & Power, stationery, \$13; mimeographing minutes, \$2.25; advanced on building permit, \$12; office postage, \$2; Bulletin subscription, ending July 1st, \$1.05; Chronicle subscription ending July 1st, 75c; total, \$158.35.

Donation to the Relief Fund.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....\$10
Adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union, No. 30, is furnishing working outfits to members who require them. Orders for outfits, however, must be presented at headquarters, 431 Ivy avenue, before the 15th inst.

The funeral of S. W. Teeple, a member of No. 30 who had been confined to a hospital since January, took place Monday. The remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The Union was represented by the following pallbearers: Anton Braun, W. P. Fox, Theodore Johnson, Thomas Aylward, Fred Coulter and Carl Schmidt.

The Union has reduced the initiation to \$2.75. This rate will remain in force until October 1st.

Members of sister Unions are warned that the presence of a Union house card in a restaurant is not at this time conclusive evidence that the place is union. Members of the Waiters and Waitresses' Unions in good standing wear the Union monthly working button while on duty, and Union men and women are requested to patronize only those restaurants where this rule is observed.

It is reported from Fall River, Mass., that the textile workers have had the 14½ per cent reduction of wages that led to the big strike restored. Another strike has been threatening for some time and the manufacturers evidently thought to forestall the move.

Purchase union-label collars and cuffs only. A first-class brand of these articles is on sale here. Ask your dealer for them.

STREET CARMEN.

Street Carmen, Division No. 205, at the last regular meeting approved of the recommendation of the Executive Board to loan \$2,000 to the Labor Council to assist in building the proposed hall.

Considerable complaint is being made by the carmen because of the unsatisfactory time schedules in force. The men feel that the officials of the company have had ample time in which to formulate reasonable schedules, and are demanding relief. In the San Mateo and Kentucky-street lines the schedules are especially obnoxious, the men being unable to put in a full day within less than from 14 to 15 hours. The fault seems to rest with the Division Superintendents and promises of relief have been made by the higher officials.

There is no real ground for the reports that more carmen are needed by the United Railroads at this time. The number of men who are working only half time is still quite large, and sufficient men to man the lines about to be opened are available.

The union has adopted a rule providing that platform men who are promoted to positions of starters, inspectors, etc., shall hold their seniority for a period of six months only. Heretofore there has been no definite regulation covering this matter, and this fact has led to conditions that have proven quite unsatisfactory to the rank and file.

President Cornelius reports that a satisfactory adjustment of the recent controversy with the Santa Clara and Alum Rock Railway of San Jose has been made. The trouble arose over a new wage schedule adopted by this company, and included some minor difficulties.

Reports of the condition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes are very encouraging. President Mahon writes that he expects the defense fund now being raised will amount to fully \$100,000 at the end of this year. During the last twelve months the association has had but two strikes—one in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the other in Allentown, Pa. The union was successful in both instances. Twenty new divisions were organized during the year, and on the whole the association is in a very flourishing condition.

STABLEMEN.

The Stablemen's Union held a meeting last Friday evening at 260 Noe street and elected the following officers: President, Thomas F. Finn; Vice-President, William Yates; Recording Secretary, D. B. Johnson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Killian; Marshal, Thomas Patterson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al. E. Lacy; Business Agent, John O'Fallen; Delegates to Labor Council, Thos. F. Finn, John O'Fallen, J. F. Killan, Tony Carlson.

A tabulated statement of benefits paid by the International Cigarmakers' Union in twenty-six years and two months shows the following: Loans to traveling members, \$991,777.98; strike benefits, \$1,092,104.15; sick benefits, \$2,201,266.43; death benefits, \$1,514,525.99; out of work benefits, \$1,045,866.11. These make a grand total of \$6,845,540.66, of which \$429,019.88 was for 1905. The out of work benefit was not instituted until 1890. The remainder in the international treasury at the close of 1878 was \$124.55, as against \$688,679.13 last year.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter to the National Steamfitters' Association. This ends the controversy between this organization and the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters occasioned by a decision rendered a couple of years ago giving the Plumbers jurisdiction over the Steam Fitters. The decision was unsatisfactory and was practically reversed by the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor after a hard fight.

Demand Union-Label hats.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**Dividend Notice.
HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK,
626 Market Street.**

For the half year ending June 30th, 1906, a dividend on all savings deposits has been declared at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 2nd, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1906.
j6-2t W. E. PALMER, Cashier.

LABOR CLARION.

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HOMES FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The proposition to use a liberal portion of the relief fund to provide homes for the sufferers from the fire of April has finally taken definite form, and it appears that practical operations may be expected to commence within a short time.

In general terms, the plan adopted provides that owners of lots who are unable to rebuild their homes without assistance shall be given not to exceed \$500 for building purposes, the balance required to be raised by the property-owner himself through ordinary channels—banks, building and loan associations, etc.

The non-property owners are to be provided for also. A corporation to be formed under direction of the Finance Committee, and having a capital of at least \$1,000,000, furnished from the relief fund, will purchase land and build houses, the property to be sold to residents of this city on the installment plan.

Provision is to be made for adults who will practically be a permanent charge on the community.

In all, about \$3,000,000 will be expended on the home-building enterprise, and it is the intention to ultimately devote the money paid by purchasers of homes to needed public improvements.

The principal difficulties in the solution of the home-building proposition appear to have been well considered by the Finance and Rehabilitation Committees and the discussions had so far indicate a disposition on the part of the committeemen to work out details in a manner that will be satisfactory to the home-seekers and productive of the best results with respect to the progress of the city itself.

The rebuilding of the burned sections of the city is a prime necessity, and all schemes that will tend to retard this work should be unhesitatingly shelved, no matter by whom advanced. Consequently the several plans of realty syndicates to build small houses by the hundreds and thousands in outlying districts should not be entertained. Every lot-owner in the burned district should be given all the assistance really necessary to enable him to rebuild as he desires, and in cases where the property-owner prefers to sell his lot, provisions should be made that will enable those who desire to build to acquire the property. If this plan is intelligently and fairly worked out the burned residence section will speedily be restored.

There will be a sufficient number of people who will prefer homes in the outlying districts to do all the home-building in these sections that should be done now, and it will be unwise to attempt to swell this number by adopting plans that will practically force home-seekers to go to the suburbs or remain in the tenant class.

It will undoubtedly be necessary for the relief authorities to purchase several tracts of land for home-building purposes; but there should be no restriction whatever placed on the landless home-seeker who desires to locate on property in other sections, except, of course, reasonable restrictions as to the financial assistance he may command

from the relief fund. There will undoubtedly be a large number of lots placed on the market by property-owners who cannot rebuild on all their land, and it should be made practicable for home-seekers to secure these lots and build thereon with the assistance of the corporation which is to handle the building fund.

Another thing to be avoided in the home-building operations is anything in the architectural plans that will make the houses built distinctive from the general type of residences. In other words, it should not be possible, in the years to come, to point out with unerring certainty houses that were built through assistance received from the relief fund. As nearly as is possible or practicable, the personal desires of the home-seeker should be heeded in the design of the house he purchases. Uniformity of design will not be a virtue in this instance. On the contrary, full play should be given to the architects' skill in furnishing variety in the designs.

Undoubtedly realty syndicates, old and new, will pull wires with unusual vim to profit from the home-building enterprise, and the men who will be placed in charge of the corporation to be formed will have no little trouble in blocking the countless schemes that profit-seekers will attempt to consummate. It will be a fertile field for scandal, but the public generally will be disposed to place confidence in the integrity and good intentions of the men who will be selected for this work, and if their course justifies this confidence the high place in the public regard they will earn will well compensate them for faithful and impartial performance of their duties.

The plan to ultimately expend the money repaid by home-builders on such public improvements as parks, boulevards, etc., is highly commendable. It could not be put to better use.

Now that a general plan of home-building has been determined on all possible haste compatible with sound business methods should be made to commence building operations. In fact, quick work is required in every phase of this enterprise, and by no means the least important requirement for haste lies in the final disposition of the relief funds. The memory of the methods of the trustees of the James Lick estate is still green in the minds of San Franciscans. Let us have no such dilatory methods applied to the relief fund.

A temporary restraining order has been issued by Judge Anderson of the Indianapolis Federal Court against Machinists' Lodge, No. 161, which went on strike for increased wages. The order was granted on the request of the Pope Motor Car Company. The order restrains the defendants from picketing the plant of the company; from intimidating in any way its employees; from congregating at or near the place of business of the company. Frank Mulholland, a member of the International Association of Machinists, will act as attorney for the defendants.

The Los Angeles Press Feeders' Union has voted to continue the strike for the eight-hour day until it is conceded to printers, pressmen and feeders. This strike has been on in Los Angeles since last January, and the strikers are just as determined now to win the fight for the shorter workday as when they walked out.

Treasurer D. McLennan of the Labor Council met with a painful accident last Monday, from the effects of which he has since been confined to St. Luke's Hospital. While on his way to work, Mr. McLennan was thrown from a car near Twentieth and Mission streets and sustained a dislocation of his shoulder, a sprained ankle and badly bruised eye. The poor roadbed was the cause of the accident.

The Gas Workers' Union has signed yearly agreements with the San Francisco Gas and Coke Company. This union secured the eight-hour day for its members some time ago. The agreements just signed provide for no material change in conditions.

UNION-LABELED COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Until recently, collars and cuffs were practically the only union-labeled articles of men's wearing apparel that could not be readily purchased in this city. Now, however, it is possible to obtain union-labeled collars and cuffs in all styles and of a quality that has proven thoroughly satisfactory to those who have purchased the brand now on sale here—the "Bell Brand." The only obstacle the union man will find in purchasing these goods is the fact that but a few dealers have thus far seen fit to handle them, preferring for reasons of their own to carry only the non-union brands. However, no matter what their prejudices may be, dealers will undoubtedly give heed to repeated demands for union-labeled collars and cuffs, and it is the duty of union men to make this demand. The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union (the organization which has jurisdiction over the collar and cuff operatives) has for some time been struggling to unionize some of the largest factories in Troy, N. Y., and the fight can only be won with the loyal assistance of the union men of the entire country. This union recently issued a circular to organized labor from which the following extracts are taken:

"We desire to call your attention to union-made collars, cuffs and shirts, and ask your assistance in inducing dealers to handle same.

"The collar and cuff industry is controlled by manufacturers who have been on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor for the past four years.

"The Union Collar Co. of Cadillac, Mich., manufacturers of the "Labor Brand" and Ide Bros. of Albany, N. Y., manufacturers of the "Bell Brand" collars and cuffs, are equipped with up-to-date machinery and are fully capable of supplying all styles and sizes.

"Pay no attention to the dealer who tells you that he can not get union-made collars, but insist on the Label.



"This label is the only one to be recognized on collars and cuffs. Also see that your laundryman has it stamped on his laundry lists.

"Agitate, Educate and work for the Label."

The "Bell Brand" of collars and cuffs referred to in this circular are retailed by the following firms in this city:

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore street.

P. J. Connolly & Co., 1942 Devisadero street.

M. A. Dillon, 238 Sanchez street.

C. Patterson, 1785 McAllister street.

A. Walker, 3232 Mission street.

W. A. McInnis, 3276 Mission street.

Considering the fact that Ide Bros., manufacturers of the "Bell Brand" collars and cuffs, have a resident agent here (Paul B. Hay, 637 Baker street), and that dealers can therefore be readily supplied with stocks of these goods, the small list of merchants handling these collars and cuffs would seem to indicate but slight demand for them. If this is the case, union men are derelict in their duty in the matter. Aside from the general principles of unionism involved, the long struggle of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers to establish union conditions in this industry should induce all union men to make especial efforts to promote a demand for the products of those few manufacturers who do employ union men and women and attest the fact by placing the union label on their goods.

The cut printed above is a fac simile of the label of the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, and (in smaller size) it is stamped on all union-made collars and cuffs.

Dealers may tell you that they cannot buy these goods, but that is not so. The goods can be readily secured in this city, and it is the duty of union men to purchase them to the exclusion of the non-union products.

IROQUOIS CLUB CONDEMNS SHIP-OWNERS.

It is not often that an organization outside of the labor unions takes cognizance of industrial controversies to the extent of formally condemning employers. The Iroquois Club of this city, an influential Democratic organization in which leading citizens of the State hold membership, is an exception to this rule. The members of this club, in common with all other citizens, are desirous of seeing the controversy between the ship-owners and the water-front unions settled, and their observations have led them to believe that the responsibility for the continuance of the dispute rests with the ship-owners, consequently the club, at the meeting held on the 29th ult., adopted strong resolutions, condemning the policy pursued by the ship-owners, upholding the unions, and calling upon the employers to submit their case to arbitration. The resolutions read as follows:

Iroquois Club, Franklin Hall, June 29, 1906.

"Whereas, There now exists in San Francisco a serious industrial dispute between the seamen and ship-owners, as a result of which several lives have been lost and much inconvenience caused to the public; and

"Whereas, The original cause of the dispute consists in a request on the part of the seamen for a small increase in wages; and

"Whereas, It appears from documentary evidence, as well as from the public admissions of certain parties to the controversy, that the refusal of the ship-owners to concede the requests of their former employees is dictated mainly by the terms of a compact existing between the ship-owners and certain organizations, to-wit, the United Shipping and Transportation Association and the Citizens' Alliance, the essence of which terms implies, and in fact avows, warfare upon the trade unions involved in the dispute; and

"Whereas, A proposal to arbitrate the dispute has been promptly and unreservedly accepted by the unions concerned, but has so far not been accepted by the ship-owners; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Iroquois Club, in regular session assembled, this 29th day of June, 1906, that we deplore the existence of the dispute in question as being detrimental to the interests of the public, the more so by reason of the conditions now prevailing in San Francisco, and entirely unwarranted by the nature of the requests made by the unions; further

"Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the unions upon the loss of their associate, Andrew Kellner, and express our abhorrence of the methods adopted by the ship-owners, in the pursuance of which the said Andrew Kellner came by his death; further

"Resolved, That we regard the policy of the ship-owners—including the circumstances of the sympathetic lockout, the sending of vessels to sea manned by inexperienced men and boys, and in many instances by Japanese and other aliens unacquainted with the English language, and the "shanghaiing" or impressment, of such crews—as contrary to law, inimical to public welfare and dangerous to life and property; further

"Resolved, That we regard the motive of the dispute upon the part of the ship-owners—namely, the destruction of the unions on the water-front—as abhorrent to all sense of fair play, distinctly reactionary, and, if possible of accomplishment, destructive of that spirit of independence and equality upon which the workingmen must depend for the maintenance of their rightful place in society, and upon which the Nation must depend for the perpetuation and advancement of its institutions; further

"Resolved, That we commend the attitude of the unions in their ready acceptance of the proposal to arbitrate and earnestly urge upon the ship-owners the adoption of a like attitude, to the end that the merits of the dispute may be fully determined, and exact justice done to all parties, and that the public may be relieved from the present inconvenience and loss caused by the hindrance of commerce, and that a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, the Sailors' Union and the San Francisco Labor Council.

"E. R. Zion, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' PICNIC.

Butchers' Union, No. 115, will give its annual picnic next Sunday, the 15th inst., at Shell Mound Park. Admission to the park 25 cents. The committee in charge has arranged a very entertaining program of games and sports, and efforts will be made to provide a very enjoyable outing for the union's guests and members.

CHILD LABOR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the Child Labor law constitutional. This news was received with genuine pleasure by good citizens generally, and, of course, with extreme satisfaction by the men and women who were responsible for its enactment. The Child Labor law was not placed on the statute books without a strenuous struggle, but such people as Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford, Miss Lucile Eaves, and the representatives of Organized Labor finally succeeded in overcoming the influence of powerful interests and induced the Legislature to pass a law that while not in all respects what it should be, will prevent the curse of child labor being fastened on California to any great extent.

The fight was not won, however, when the Governor signed the act. Employers generally were inclined to disregard the law, and, in fact, did so. Fortunately the State Labor Commissioner, whose duty it is to enforce the law, is a man of action who performs his duty without fear or favor. He notified employers of his intention to require strict compliance with the law, and he followed this with prompt action against violators of the law. It was not an easy task, and for a time he met with considerable opposition from judges of the petty courts. An Oakland Police Judge declared the law unconstitutional at the outset of Commissioner Stafford's campaign. Nothing daunted, Stafford, ably assisted by his deputy, J. H. Eshelman, continued to have violators of the law arrested and succeeded in securing many convictions. One of these cases was appealed, however, with the result that the highest court in the State has declared the law sound. In all the legal proceedings the Labor Commissioner was represented by Mr. Eshelman, and to this young man is due the credit of presenting the child labor cases to the courts in such an able manner as to secure the favorable decision rendered by the Supreme Court.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual meeting and election of the California Co-Operative Meat Company, was held last Sunday in Germania Hall, Oakland. The reports of the year showed a substantial increase in receipts, and, on the whole, the company is in a prosperous condition. The question of re-establishing a market in this city was discussed, and the sentiment expressed favored resumption of business here as soon as a suitable location can be secured.

There was considerable rivalry for membership on the Board of Directors, and there was an opposition candidate for President. C. E. Schmidt, who has served the company as President and Manager for the last year, was re-elected. The Directors chosen were: C. E. Schmidt, Herman May, C. F. Scheithe, J. B. Bowen, M. Ryan. The Finance Committee elected is composed of Chris. Hill, J. B. Preble and J. J. Overton.

The Iron Trades Council, at its regular meeting last Monday evening, considered the complaints of affiliated unions in relation to the wage-cutting policy of the Mare Island Navy Yard authorities. Resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the Commander of the Navy Yard.

It is reported that Delegate Frank O'Neil, representing Printing Pressmen No. 24 of this city at the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in Pittsburgh, succeeded in securing an additional appropriation of \$5,000 for the relief of the local unions of this city.

Business Agent Minnie Andrews of Waitresses' Union, No. 48, reported at the last meeting of that organization that the proprietor of the restaurant at 512-16 Hayes street had signed an agreement whereby employees are granted union wages and other conditions.

The "chaotic conditions" are not sufficient reason for purchasing non-label goods.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The action of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union at their recent annual convention, held in Pittsburgh, by which they have given notice to the Typothetae that they will strike for the eight-hour day at the expiration of the present agreement, one year hence, will no doubt be a potent factor in influencing the remnant of the employers' organization that still persist in combatting the printers, that their fight is hopeless. If the pressmen and printers of the Eastern cities had gone hand in hand for the eight-hour day, as was the case in San Francisco, the universal shorter workday would have been accomplished in much less time and with minimum cost. The ultimate result of the agitation for the normal workday in our industry has never been seriously questioned by any one familiar with the trend of events, but the process of bringing about the desired result is certainly cumbersome, slow and expensive. First, the compositors strike for an eight-hour day, and after a struggle which extends for a period of nearly a year they practically accomplish their object. Next come the pressmen, eighteen months after and make a similar demand. The bookbinders have publicly announced that they will follow the pressmen. These three organizations are numerically 90 per cent of all crafts interested. If one-tenth of the energy that has been applied to win the fight for the first-named organization had been used along business lines by the three great organizations mentioned to obtain the eight-hour day, all working in harmony, how long would it take to accomplish the same result? If you are unable to figure it out, ask some school-boy to tell you.

Mr. C. F. Wolters, foreman of the W. N. Brunt Co., 336 Main street, and Miss Lottie A. Engle also of this city, were married on Tuesday, July 3. Mr. Wolters has been an active worker in No. 21 for several years, having held the office of First Vice-President for two terms and is at present chairman of the Membership Committee. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will wish the couple a safe and pleasant journey on the matrimonial sea.

The Evening Post was issued from its new plant at 992 Valencia street on Tuesday, July 10. This was the first issue of the paper to be gotten out in San Francisco since April 17. Many obstacles were encountered in laying down the plant, but the mechanical equipment of the composing room, though not large, is probably as substantial and well-appointed as any office of like size in the country. The Post will issue hereafter in eight-page form and will be sold for a penny. San Francisco is probably the only Class A city in the country that still pays five cents a copy for its newspapers. The success of the Daily News in the penny field and the venture of the Post in the same direction will have a tendency to put the copper penny into general circulation here and the action of the last Congress in ordering that these coins be stamped at the San Francisco Mint will also aid in removing the prejudice against them. A 3-cent carfare would wipe it out entirely. Four cents a day saved on carfare would more than pay for the bread each individual consumes—and the street railway companies would not go out of business by any means.

There is mail at headquarters, 342 Ninth street, addressed to the following named members: Wm. O. Baldwin, M. Beatham, J. Bender, L. A. Bickell, Owen Brady, Eugene Donovan, Doe Edelman, Frank Evatt, John M. Gordon, W. J. Gordon, Alfred Heslep, H. C. Jillson, Thos. Johnson, S. M. King, W. N. Mappen, B. A. McKay, J. J. Neeley, Mrs. M. A. O'Brien, Fred Taylor, Walter Walker, J. Welch, Chas. Williams, Richard Wolf.

It turns out that the Omaha man who dissected the I. T. U. election returns with the result that the Western Laborer (Sadie McGuire's paper) set up the claim that the vote of Superior (Wis.) Typographical Union should have been thrown out because of delinquency, and that this would elect Armstrong instead of Shepard Trustee of the Union Printers' Home, uncovered a "mare's nest." The July issue of the Typographical Journal contains an explanation of the incident which dashes the hopes of Shepard's opponents to the ground. It seems that Superior Union was, as a matter of fact, in good standing, but was published as delinquent owing to an error of a clerk at headquarters due to faulty financial statement of the Secretary of Superior Union. The explanation in the Journal is quite clear, and "Shep" appears to be certain of succeeding himself, although the Boston incident will undoubtedly result in some radical changes in our election laws being proposed at Colorado Springs.

Demand shirts and ready-made clothing bearing the Garment Workers' Union label.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at their headquarters, No. 860 McAllister street, on Saturday, July 7th, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 8:45 p. m.

Communications—From E. B. Carr relative to his illness; received and the Secretary directed to acknowledge same and tender the sympathy and condolence of the Board with a wish for his speedy recovery. From Mr. Frank McGowan, relative to his election as a member of the Executive Board; received, noted and filed. From Mr. W. K. Roberts in relation to Asiatic immigration and the conditions of Mongolian competition in the fruit industry; received and the Secretary instructed to answer. From Mr. Clarence Briggs of Antioch, Cal., requesting information on Chinese and Japanese immigration; received and referred to Secretary. From Secretary P. C. Weber of the Alameda County Exclusion League, requesting a number of speakers to address a public meeting on the question of Exclusion; received and request granted. From Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Blue Lake, remitting their regular monthly contribution to the funds of the League; received and acknowledged.

Bills—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$25; postage, \$3.50; supplies, as per bills, \$4.75; Allens press clipping bureau, \$6.

Secretary's report—The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report which was received and approved.

Committees—All committees reported progress.

Referred matter—An extract from the Journal of the American Asiatic Association relative to the Foster bill on the modification of the present Chinese Exclusion Act; on motion received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics, with instructions to prepare an answer.

In the matter pertaining to the employment of aliens in the American navy, on motion received and Secretary directed to communicate with the Congressmen of this district.

Unfinished business—On motion the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Congressman E. A. Hayes, Delegates Frank McGowan, Cole, McCarthy, Macarthur and Feruseth and extend to them an invitation to address the meeting of the League which is to be held at San Jose on the 28th inst.

New business—On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify all members of the Executive Board to be present at the next meeting for the purpose of making final arrangements for all out of town meetings. The Secretary was directed to assist the Committee on Publicity and Statistics to take up the matter of the Japanese influx since the late fire. The President, Delegates Richardson and Williams were appointed to investigate the question of Asiatics on the water-front.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, July 1.....	\$247.84
Federated Trades, San Jose.....	6.50
Butcher Workmen, No. 115 (3 months)...	6.00
Millmen, No. 422.....	4.70
Geo. Porter.....	.25
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.....	.80
Barbershop and Bathhouse Employes....	1.00
Carpenters, No. 22 (rent).....	8.00
Plumbers, No. 78.....	4.00
Painters, No. 19.....	13.79
Felt and Composition Roofers (3 month)	2.05
Carpenters, No. 806.....	1.25
Woodsmen of Blue Lake.....	2.55
Elevator Constructors.....	2.70
Carpenters, No. 22.....	19.10
Carpenters, No. 483.....	10.75
Longshore Lumbermen (2 months).....	12.00

Total.....\$343.28

Expenditures.

From July 1st to July 8th.....	\$38.75
Balance on Hand July 8th.....	\$304.53

A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer.

Notice.

Contributions for the month of July are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 860 McAllister street.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 9th inst. says: Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, comprising practically all the independent tin and sheet plate workers of the country, have signed the wage schedule for the ensuing year. This, it is stated, insures work being started at once in all of the independent plants and steady employment for the year owing to the large number of orders already booked.

BUSTING THE UNIONS.

A firm of "Special Agents" in New York city have started a new business, that of creating the open shop for employers of labor. The letter printed below was sent to every brewing company in the United States, "confidentially," but a copy of it fell into the hands of a union brewery workman, who very promptly sent it to the Appeal to Reason for publication:

Waddell & Mahone.
Special Agents—Always on Duty.
1133 Broadway.

New York, June 1, 1906.

Dear Sir—We have been requested by several prominent brewers, who have had considerable labor trouble during the past year, to formulate a scheme whereby the brewers of the entire country can unite and move to have, at some future date, to be determined later, every brewer declare an open shop and establish a uniform scale of wages. At the request of this gentleman we address you and ask if you are in sympathy with such a movement. We are addressing every brewer in the United States and have been assured that this matter will be subject for discussion at the United Brewers' Association convention at Indianapolis, June 6, 1906.

Our business is that of creating the open shop for large corporations and associations. We have successfully instituted the open shop for the following corporations, any of whom we refer to as to our ability to carry out successfully any proposition we may undertake:

E. P. Bryan, Vice-President and General Manager, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 21 Park Row, New York city.

Henry V. Boyer, Secretary the Typothetae of the City of New York, 320 Broadway, N. Y., for which association we placed thirty-three printing shops on the open shop basis, having fought Typographical Union No. 6, with a treasury of \$3,000,000, and which you no doubt know is the strongest union in the United States, both in finance and in politics.

Mr. Fred Blum, President United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., having 1,100 employees.

J. R. Bryden, General Manager Scranton Coal Company, whose business we handled during the recent suspension in the anthracite regions.

A. B. Jennings, General Manager Jeannville Iron Works Company, Hazleton, Pa., for whom at the present time we are furnishing molders.

A. E. Kalbach, Engineer of Construction, Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, 21 Park Row, New York.

John T. Van Houten, Ratoon Coal & Coke Co., Ratoon, New Mexico.

Mr. Bartlett, Treasurer Victor Fuel Co., Denver, Colo.

We respectfully solicit an expression of sympathy with this movement from you.

Trusting you will treat this matter confidentially and awaiting an early reply, we are

Yours Respectfully,

Waddell & Mahone.

(Signed) J. A. Waddell.

WAGES IN THE OLD DAYS.

The average daily wages for the period of 1825 and 1830 were: Agricultural laborers, 80 cents; blacksmiths, \$1.12; carpenters, \$1.07; clockmakers, \$1.29; mill operatives, 88 cents; harnessmakers, \$1.13; laborers, 79 cents; painters, \$1.25; printers, \$1.25; ship and boat builders, \$1.40; shoemakers, \$1.06; woolen mill operatives, 94 cents.—Exchange.

We haven't the slightest hesitancy in saying that if it were not for trade unions the same old rate of wages would still be paid in the present time. Still there are some workers who profess to believe that the condition of the workers is growing worse.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

The New South Wales arbitration court recently ordered defaulting members of the Hairdressers', Shore Drivers and Firemen's and Sawmill and Timber Yard Employes' Union to pay up arrears of dues.

The Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union has signed an agreement with the employers in New York and Brooklyn for a nine-hour workday, time and half for overtime, and a Saturday half holiday during June, July and August.

Grand President F. J. McNulty, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with nine other members of the National Civic Federation, has sailed for England to study the system of public utility as practiced in that country.

Now is the time to insist on your dealer furnishing union-label goods.

LABOR UNION BANK.

Press reports state that organized labor in Chicago has launched its new bank. Its by-laws provide that organized labor always shall have at least six of the eleven directors. George W. Dreblow, who formerly conducted a private bank, is president. The cashier is William E. Chambers, who was an employee of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for fifteen years. While labor leaders will be in actual control, the executive authority will be vested in men with wide banking experience. The promoters expect to see the new bank the depository of all union funds, which amount to several million dollars in Chicago. The savings department will solicit the business of frugal union workers. Andrew B. Adair of the Chicago Typographical Union is chairman of the board of directors. The capital is \$500,000, and half of it is paid up. No one person may own more than \$5000 of the stock. Many union laborers have purchased shares.

Henry B. Lister

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public

Insurance, Land Titles and
General Practice.

1666 O'FARRELL ST.

SAN FRANCISCO

FOR THE BEST

\$2.50 and \$3.50 HAT

(UNION MADE)

GO TO

Herrmann & Co.
1718 Market Str.
BET. POLK & VANNESS AVE.
San Francisco, Cal.

—FOR—

Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags

—GO TO—

WM. A. BERNHEIM, 1690 Fillmore, near Post, S. F.

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.
Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

STRICTLY UNION

**Enterprise
Brewing Co.**

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

LIST OF UNION OFFICES



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo ave., Oakland.
 Altwater Printing Co., 2593 Mission st., S. F.
 American Printing Co., (H. M. Alexander, W. G. Wittman) 355 McAllister st.
 Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave., S. F.
 Barry, Jas. H. Co., Leavenworth, bet. Turk and Eddy.
 Bartow, J. S. 906 Harrison st., S. F.
 Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry st., S. F.
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert st., S. F.
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 Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores st., S. F.
 Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Clay st., nr. East, S. F.
 Call, The, Third and Market sts., S. F.
 Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second st., S. F.
 Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan sts., S. F.
 Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny, S. F.
 Coast Seamen's Journal.
 Daily News, Ninth st., nr. Folsom, S. F.
 Detmer-Wilson Press, 530 Telegraph ave., Oakland.
 Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine st., S. F.
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 2259 Jackson st., S. F.
 Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk st., S. F.
 Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear sts., S. F.
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 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento st., S. F.
 Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia st., S. F.
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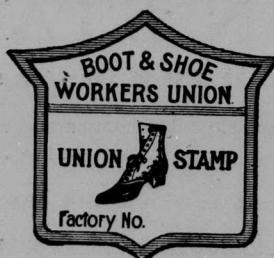
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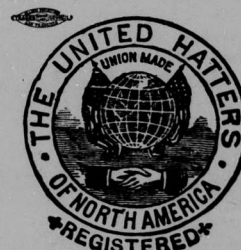


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